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Leads other medicines in the cure of all spring ailments, humors, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, paleness and nervousness. Take it. Get it to-day. In usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN REACHES POLE

(Continued From First Page.)

to Captain Scott if the positions were reversed. It would be quite possible that the two expeditions, having reached Beardmore Glacier, would be in touch with each other, or would come across deposits which would indicate the advance or return of either party, and if Scott had left a party at the foot of the glacier they would naturally be acquainted with Amundsen's movements, as Amundsen's men would be had Amundsen left a party or depot in the same position. There may have been a more dramatic situation still. The two parties, crossing the glacier and converging toward the coveted spot from different directions, may have met at the pole itself.

Splendid Equipment. Captain Amundsen's equipment, though not so large as Captain Scott's, has peculiar advantages when you consider the nationality of the expedition. The Norwegians who accompanied Amundsen are accustomed to driving dogs as they are born skis runners. The board stretches on the plateau and the level stretches on the plateau surface, would be excellent for skiing. The dogs will keep up the rapid pace which skis runners are able to adopt, and this is naturally faster than the slow plodding foot movements of poles.

Captain Amundsen had 112 dogs at the start, all first-class and well broken in, and their number may have been supplemented by births during the long polar nights, so that his team may have been considerably increased before he started on his dash to the pole.

Captain Scott's party, on the Terra Nova, who found Amundsen at Bay of Whales, described the dogs as being wonderfully trained, stopping or going on at the sound of a whistle. No matter which party reached the pole first, both will have done much to unveil the mystery of the south and increase the interest and desire for further work in this great, unknown continent.

Disputes Conflicting.

London, March 7.—While intense interest has been aroused in the results attained by the south polar expeditions, under command of Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, and Captain Robert P. Scott, of the British Royal Navy, respectively, which are returning from the Antarctic regions, disputes reaching here on the subject are conflicting. Captain Amundsen has arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, on the steamer Fram, and according to the first word from that port, he declared that Captain Scott had reached the pole. Up to a late hour to-night, however, no word to that effect has come to Mrs. Scott, wife of the British explorer, who still doubted the achievement and reiterated her hope that the news would prove true. Nor did Lieutenant Evans, the London secretary of the Scott expedition, receive any direct word of Captain Scott's reported success, and he assumed he would be among the first notified probably by a message from Captain Scott himself through the agency of Captain Amundsen, if it had happened that the two explorers crossed tracks after their dash to the pole.

With regard to the results of the

Amundsen expedition, the dispatches reaching London from various points gave early reports that the Norwegian explorer had not been successful in his quest. Later, however, a Copenhagen dispatch said that the Social Democratic published news from Christiania that a telegram from a member of the Fram expedition declared that Amundsen had reached the South Pole. Other reports seem to confirm this.

Reports of Amundsen's success appeared in the rumor that Captain Scott had reached the pole. None of the authorities here was inclined to credit this latter report until confirmed.

British Hoped for Success.

In the race for the pole, Britishers, while hoping for the success of the expedition, entertained fears that Captain Amundsen would win the honor, as his previous experiences made him a formidable competitor. It was he who discovered the Northwest passage in 1905.

Amundsen had with him a hardy band of Norwegians, who probably were greatly aided by the fact that the expedition was not a scientific one, but one designed to move swiftly. The steamer Fram is the vessel with which Dr. Nansen made a journey of thousands of miles in the Arctic Ocean in 1893-96, and on which Amundsen planned to drift with the Arctic ice to the North Pole. Amundsen started in April, 1909, to carry out this drifting trip in search of the North Pole, but changed his plans, and in the following year proceeded by way of South America to the Antarctic. Early in 1911 Lieutenant Pennell, of Captain Scott's expedition, sent word from Stewart Island that he had come on Amundsen's ship in the Bay of Whales, Ross Sea, where the Norwegian had made his winter quarters.

The cable dispatch announcing that Captain Amundsen had found the South Pole comes as a startling climax to the race for the pole, which has been different nationalities have been endeavoring to reach this last extremity of the undiscovered portion of the globe. Captain Robert P. Scott started on his expedition from Port Chambers, New Zealand, on November 29, 1910. He was well equipped for this dash to the pole, and he had a large team of sledges, having made a previous expedition and the discovery of the Royal Geographical Society. At that time he attained a record of 82 degrees 30 minutes, which remained the record up to the time of Lieutenant Shackleton's notable expedition. Shackleton pushed further south, and in 1907 reached 88 degrees 23 minutes, or about 100 miles from the South Pole. This remained the record, and inspired the dash of many nations to attempt the conquering feat of reaching the pole itself.

Captain Scott took the route by way of Australia and New Zealand. He sailed due south into Ross Sea, a great stretch of water reaching toward the South Pole. His chief helper in this dash was Captain Roald Amundsen, who was commissioned by the King of Norway and the Norwegian government.

Amundsen chose the route by way of South America, as against Scott and his other competitors, he had a large team of sledges, having made a previous expedition and the discovery of the Royal Geographical Society. At that time he attained a record of 82 degrees 30 minutes, which remained the record up to the time of Lieutenant Shackleton's notable expedition. Shackleton pushed further south, and in 1907 reached 88 degrees 23 minutes, or about 100 miles from the South Pole. This remained the record, and inspired the dash of many nations to attempt the conquering feat of reaching the pole itself.

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Followed Shackleton's Trail.

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reliance on a score of ponies, with twenty-nine dogs and motor sledges. He designed to use this sledges in making rapid progress over the comparatively level stretches of the ice. The allowance was made for the death of ponies and dogs, the steady depletion of stores and the loss of vitality of the party making up the expedition. Captain Amundsen had no ponies and no motor sledges, as his experience led him to place all his reliance on his sledges. The other competitors in the race are Lieutenant William Filchner, of the general staff of the German army; Lieutenant N. Filchner, of the Japanese navy; and Dr. Douglas Mawson, representing Australia. Lieutenant Filchner followed largely the plan of Dr. Nansen and sailed the ship Aurora, and took the land route to the east of Ross Sea.

From a geographical and scientific standpoint the discovery of the South Pole, while a momentous event, has not the same features of importance and danger as relate to the North Pole. The quest for the North Pole has been through great fields of open ice and floating ice, whereas the South Pole is situated on land. Scores of navigators have perished in the quest for the North Pole, but relatively few in trying to reach the South. The problem has not been one of reaching the pole over the snow-covered foothills of the mountain ranges and terrible glaciers.

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CLARK HAILED AS STANDARD-BEARER

Glowing Tributes by Political Friends and Foes on Speaker's Sixty-Second Birthday.

Washington, March 7.—Speaker Champ Clark to-day celebrated his sixty-second birthday anniversary and put in a strenuous day of handshaking and acknowledgment of congratulations. The day began with a temperate reception by his own office force. It was followed by a demonstration on the floor of the House, from which the Speaker fled, later by a presentation of a huge bunch of carnations by the pages and messengers of the House, and wound up to-night with a great mass-meeting in Convention Hall which cheered every allusion to the presiding officer of the House.

The Speaker was visibly affected by the tribute of the pages who hurry about the floor. Immediately after adjournment the lady invited him to come to the House to see the flag which he had captured from a score of boys, who had captured Representative Burnett of Alabama, and induced him to make the presentation speech. Their own leader at the last moment was overcome by stage fright.

The demonstration in the House was led by Representative Rainey of Illinois (Democrat), who eulogized the record of the Speaker. He likened Mr. Clark to Lincoln, whose career from a Kentucky farm to the presidency he declared, was being duplicated by Champ Clark. He was followed by Representative Austin of Tennessee, Republican, and former Speaker Cannon, who congratulated the Democracy.

Representative Austin in his tribute to Mr. Clark as a man and as an official, "on its wisdom in looking upon the Speaker as the standard bearer in the coming campaign."

Former Speaker Cannon also congratulated the Speaker, and commended the Democrats for their evident intention to nominate Mr. Clark for President. He said that Mr. Clark for his unflinching fairness as a member, and in as Speaker.

Appropriation of \$20,000 Asked. Washington, March 7.—An appropriation of \$20,000 for the first step in carrying out President Taft's plan for an international conference on the cost of living was proposed to-day in a bill by Representative Sulzer, of New York.

The President would invite all nations to participate in the conference on "world-wide" study of the rise in prices in the past few years, its cause and remedies.

M'KINLEY FAVORS PRIMARY SYSTEM

Director of President Taft's Campaign Replies to Dixon's "Challenge."

PROVISION MADE BY STATES

Methods of Selecting Delegates to National Convention Already Settled.

Washington, March 7.—Representative McKinley, director of President Taft's campaign for renomination, to-day gave his answer to Senator Dixon's "challenge" that the candidacies of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt be submitted to the test of preferential primaries. Senator Dixon is chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee.

Director McKinley says he is in favor of selecting delegates to the national convention by the primary system, wherever primaries are legally provided, "fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of law," and points out that all but seven States have made provisions for primaries.

In the previous correspondence on the subject, Director McKinley asked to know if Senator Dixon's proposal had been made with the authority of Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Dixon replied that he was acting as the representative of the seven Governors who had called upon the Colonel to be a candidate.

Director McKinley wrote as follows: "I have your favor of the 6th instant. You have not made your position clear, and I am still at a loss to know whence you derive your authority, but I am willing to waive that point."

"I am in absolute accord with the selection of the delegates to the national convention by the primary system, wherever primaries are legally provided, fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of the law."

"You well know that all but seven States of the Union have already made provision for holding primaries or conventions. In New York, for example, the State fixes the date for the primaries. This is also true in New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, California and possibly other States. You cannot set aside precedents or the calls already issued."

"The question of selecting representatives of the party belongs primarily to the several States and congressional districts, and if the party is to legislate it should be in its national convention, where the party's form of government should be the creation of law and custom, and not of caprice. I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress. To propose the 'recall of conventions' in the midst of a campaign is contrary to the dictates of fair play."

Alabama Instructs for Taft. Birmingham, Ala., March 7.—The State Republican Convention here to-day selected six delegates at large to the Chicago National Republican Convention and instructed them to vote for Taft.

The platform adopted opposes the initiative, referendum and recall, expresses regret at Roosevelt's appointment and endorses the administration of President Taft.

Roosevelt Indorsed. Kansas City, Mo., March 7.—Theodore Roosevelt was indorsed for the Republican presidential nomination by the Republicans of the Fifth Missouri Congressional District to-day in the first preferential presidential primary held in the United States. Congressional Committee to-night announced

the former President led all other candidates by about 15 to 1. Taft supporters did not actively participate in the primary.

MUCH TIME AND MONEY

Would Take Year and \$150,000 to Make Complete Everglades Report. Washington, March 7.—"It would cost \$150,000 and take a year more for the government to make a complete report on the feasibility of draining the everglades and to make a plan for that project," said C. G. Elliott to the Moss Investigating Committee to-day.

Mr. Elliott, who was chief drainage engineer of the department of Agriculture, until his dismissal by Secretary Wilson, was on the witness stand in the everglades hearing. Representative Mayes, of Florida, asked the question which brought that statement from Mr. Elliott.

"Now, Mr. Elliott, is not it a fact, in view of this difference of opinion of your experts in view of the incomplete data on the subject and the incompetency and the inefficiency of the engineers which has been testified to, that it would take a year to make plans for that project or to state definitely anything about it?" Mr. Mayes had asked.

Mr. Elliott told the committee to-day his story of the suppression of the department's report on the Florida everglades. He told the committee that an everglades circular indicating doubt as to the value of everglades land was prepared and afterward suppressed. He said that in February, 1910, he was called into the office of Director Trust, then met Thomas H. Howe and two land agents, who protested against the circular. Mr. Howe denounced it as false and misleading, and said that it was costing \$20,000 a day. They called on him again and renewed their protest. They said they would go on higher up to suppress it. The letter was sent out until February 11, Mr. Elliott testified, when he got orders from the office of Secretary Wilson to quit using it as a reply to inquiries.

MONUMENT TO ISABELLA Washington, March 7.—A monument to Queen Isabella, who pledged her jewels to finance the voyage of Christopher Columbus, which resulted in the discovery of America, is provided in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Leger, of South Carolina. The bill appropriates \$10,000 for the monument, which is to be erected in Charleston, S. C.

STRIKE MAY LEAD TO INVESTIGATION

(Continued from First Page.)

strike. Their doors have been broken down, windows broken. Missiles have been thrown into the rooms while persons lay asleep.

There is a compilation of savings bank statistics in Lawrence, showing the total savings of \$1,000,000, which, on a basis of 56,000 population, gave an average per capita wealth of \$245. The statement showed that the foreign population is well represented by the deposits of all the banks.

Representatives of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence submitted the pay sheets of employees who had testified before the committee. In nearly every case the wages compared approximately with the amounts related by the employees.

Graphic Story of Mob. Frank Sherman, cashier of the Wood mill, gave a graphic description of the attack by the strikers on the mill when the strike was called.

"With ungodly yells," he said, "they broke down the doors, turned loose in the mill out of the power and drove the employees out. They pulled a revolver and knives. Girls fainted all over the mill. One of our girls was cut with a knife. One of our men who tried to turn on the power was confronted with a striker, who pulled a revolver and said: 'Turn on that power, and you're a dead man.' The police came and were so outnumbered that we had to let the men run out their temper to avoid fatalities. Finally the mob moved on, leaving the mill deserted and damaged."

Austin P. Wade, cashier of the Ayer

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: For Virginia—Rain Friday or Friday night, and probably Saturday night; high variable winds. For North Carolina—Rain Friday and probably Saturday; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

Special Local Data for Yesterday. 12 noon temperature 41. 3 P. M. temperature 49. Maximum temperature up to 8. Minimum temperature up to 3. Mean temperature 49. Normal temperature 44. Deficiency in temperature 5. Deficiency in temperature since March 1, 1912 54. Accum. deficiency in temperature since January 1, 1912 518. Rainfall last twenty-four hours .02. Excess in rainfall since March 1, 1912 .15. Accum. excess in rainfall since January 1, 1912 .02. Local Observations 8 P. M. Yesterday. Humidity 72. Wind direction 12. Wind velocity 12. Rainfall last 12 hours 0.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. Place. Ther. H. T. L. T. Weather. Asheville 44 52 38 Cloudy. Atlanta 44 48 19 Cloudy. Baltimore 44 48 19 Cloudy. Boston 34 38 25 Rain. Buffalo 34 38 25 P. cloudy. Calgary 44 48 19 Cloudy. Charleston 44 48 19 Cloudy. Chicago 34 38 25 P. cloudy. Denver 26 24 20 Snow. Duluth 26 24 20 Snow. Galveston 50 52 36 Cloudy. Hatteras 49 44 49 Cloudy. Havre 12 18 4 Clear. Jacksonville 48 54 34 Rain. Kansas City 36 38 25 Rain. Louisville 42 44 36 Rain. Montgomery 52 54 46 Cloudy. New Orleans 60 68 54 Clear. New York 44 48 19 Clear. Norfolk 38 44 32 Clear. Oklahoma 34 38 25 Rain. Philadelphia 44 48 19 Cloudy. Raleigh 46 50 24 Cloudy. St. Louis 34 38 25 Cloudy. St. Paul 26 24 20 Snow. San Francisco 54 58 46 Clear. Savannah 50 54 36 Clear. Spokane 34 38 25 Cloudy. Tampa 54 58 46 Clear. Washington 42 48 30 Clear. Winnebago 44 48 19 Clear. Wynchville 44 48 19 Cloudy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises 6:33. Morning 8:20. Sun sets 6:09. Evening 8:44.

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SINCE RIDGWAYS 1836

mill, told the committee that the average weekly wage for men, women and children in the mill the last week before the strike was more than \$9.

Edward M. Cross, of Boston, manufacturing secretary of the American Woolen Company, said the advance in wages given by the company in the last ten years was 26 per cent.

Settled Out of Court. The suit of the Lexington Hotel Company against the Virginia Railway and Power Company, set for trial yesterday in the Law and Equity Court, was dismissed, having been settled out of court, each side paying its own costs. The case involved the killing of a horse by a street car on North First Street.

To Hear Powell Case To-Day. P. F. Powell, the young Richmond salesman who was arrested in Norfolk, on a warrant sworn out by C. A. Jewell, of Richmond, charging him with abducting his sister, Miss Alice M. Jewell, will be given a hearing this morning before Police Justice Crutchfield. The warrant for the arrest of Powell was sworn out in Norfolk, and he was released under \$500 bond last Tuesday in the Police Court in that city for his

Reports Pantry Robbed. S. Schwartz, of 225 West Grace Street, yesterday reported to the police of the Second District that the pantry of his home had been entered and a small quantity of provisions stolen.

Jefferson Hotel Arrivals. C. S. Sweet, wife and child, Modena, N. Y.; H. H. Mayer, Baltimore; D. W. Manser, Baltimore; G. M. Booker, Lynchburg, Va.; H. O. Humphreys, Bedford City, Va.; S. P. Fuller, Jr., Baltimore; J. P. Lewis, Baltimore; C. Edmund Hill, New York; J. H. and Mrs. Dan A. Donahue, Boston; J. H. Burcher, Cincinnati; Dr. Robert B. Nixon, Indiana; E. J. Field, Baltimore; O. Gandy, New York; J. Witcon, New York; G. Franchman, Baltimore; P. E. Waters, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Savage, Bangor, Me.; A. R. Ull, New York; F. B. Stone, Rochester; George C. St. John, New York; J. P. De Berry, Virginia.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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